CARSON Air Quality Data Sheet

Date :	
Observer Name:	
Study Site:	
	Observing Your Air Quality
Part I: Estimating Visibility	
Location:	
Sky Color:	
Visibility	
Air Temperature:	
% Cloud Cover:	
Furthest Landmark:	
	 n Point and Furthest Landmark:
Air Quality Index- Ozone:	
Air Quality Index- Particles:	
Color Code:	

Part II: Measuring Visibility

Measurement		Universal Time	Max Voltage	Dark Voltage	
Number ¹	Local Time ²	3	Max Voltage in Sunlight 4	5	AOT ⁶
1 (green)					
1 (red)					
2 (green)					
2 (red)					
3 (green)					
3 (red)					
4 (green)					
4 (red)					
5 (green)					
5 (red)					

- 1 At least three sets of measurements are required.
- 2 Ideally, time should be reported to the nearest 15 seconds, using an accurately set timepiece.
- 3 Be careful when converting local time to UT.
- 4 Always report voltages with 3 digits to the right of the decimal point. For example, 1.773 rather than 1.77.
- 5 Enter dark voltage in units of volts, not millivolts. For example, 0.003 V rather than 3 mV.
- 6 These values are calculated from your data and provided by GLOBE.

Case temperature:	(multiply	"T" voltage reading x	100)·

Cloud and contrail conditions (If sky not obscured)
Cloud Type (Check all types seen): □ Cirrus □ Cirrostratus □ Cirrocumulus □ Altostratus □ Altocumulus □ Stratus □ Stratocumulus □ Cumulus □ Nimbostratus □ Cumulonimbus
Contrail Type (Record the number of each type observed): Short-lived: Persistent Non-Spreading: Persistent Spreading:
Cloud Cover: □ No clouds (0%) □ Clear (0% - 10%) □ Isolated (10 - 25%) □ Scattered (25% - 50%) □ Broken (50% - 90%) □ Overcast (90% - 100%) □ Sky Obscured
Contrail Cover: □None □0-10% □10-25% □25-50% □>50%
Sky Color □Deep blue □Blue □Light blue □Pale blue □Milky
Sky Clarity □Very hazy □Extremely hazy □ Somewhat hazy □Clear □Unusually clear
Sky Obscured by □Haze □Dust □Sand □Marine Spray □Volcanic ash □Smoke □Strong rain □Strong snow □Fog □Blowing snow
Current Air Temperature (obtained following GLOBE Protocol):°C
Relative Humidity (obtained following GLOBE Protocol):% Dry bulb temperature* (oC): Wet bulb temperature* (oC): *Sling Psychrometer only.
Barometric Pressure: mbar Select data source (check one):
□ Online or broadcast source □ Aneroid barometer □ Other barometer
Comments: Note conditions that could affect your measurements, (such as urban smog, smoke from forest fires, blowing sand, or dust from agricultural activities).

Part III: Measuring Ozone and Particle Pollution

Ozone	
Exposed Test Strip Starting Time (hour:min): removed from the plastic bag)	(Record the time that the strip was
Time (In Field): (hour:min): was placed in the clip)	_ (Record the time that the test strip
Cloud Cover:	
Cloud Type:	
Current temperature (°C):	
Wind direction: (N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW) Relative humidity (%):	
Read Test Strip	
Ozone concentration*(parts per billion):	
Time Read (hour:min) :strip)	(Record the time you read your test
Cloud Cover:	
Cloud Type:	
Current Air temperature (°C):	
Wind direction (N, NE,E, SE, S, SW, W, NW)	
Relative humidity (%):	

Summary Over Time

	Date 1	Date 2	Date 3	Date 4	Date 5	Date 6	Date 7
ppb							
End Temp							
End Time							
Cloud Type (Exposed)							
Cloud Type (Measured)							
Cloud Cover (Exposed)							
Cloud Cover (Measured)							
Wind Direction (beginning/ending)							
Relative Humidity							
Notes							

Satellite Observation

Attach satellite photograph if you wish.

Part I. Identifying the source of the pollution.
What pollution were you able to see in the satellite image? Haze Smoke Dust
What Sources of pollution did you identify in the satellite image?:
Part II: Compare MODIS true color to EPA Air Quality index
Do areas with poor air quality (orange or red dots) correspond with haze in the satellite image?
If so, you can attribute at least some of the pollution to the source identified in the satellite image?
Aerosol Ontical Denth (from NEO data set):